

**State of Michigan  
Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program**

**Annual Report  
2002**

**Michigan Department  
of Community Health**



*John Engler, Governor  
James K. Haveman, Jr., Director*

*Craig Yaldoo, Director  
Office of Drug Control Policy*

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**BYRNE MEMORIAL FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM**

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## *Executive Summary*

The Office of Drug Control Policy assisted Michigan's criminal justice community with funds from the Byrne Memorial Formula Grant and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant programs. These grant programs enabled Michigan to effectively pursue an integrated strategy which coordinates the components of the criminal justice system to reduce drugs and violent crime and assist in improving the quality of life for its citizens. Law enforcement, in partnership with prosecutors, courts, school administrators, citizens, and community resources, identified problems and created innovative and effective solutions.

Disbursement of Byrne Memorial Formula funds is based on a process which involves public hearings, focus groups, site visits, and regular contact with criminal justice professionals. This process allows for continual refinement of program areas and the establishment of new priorities to meet identified local and state needs. Local Law Enforcement Block Grant funds are utilized to assist rural counties in implementing needed programs which would not be possible without the federal funds. There were 108 Byrne projects which totaled \$16,618,697. During the period of July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2002, the Byrne Memorial Formula Grant program funded the following program areas:

- *Drug Control Program Evaluation (administrative)*
- *Community Policing Strategies*
- *Juvenile Intervention Strategies*
- *School Resource Strategies*
- *Drug Treatment Courts*
- *Family and Domestic Violence Strategies*
- *Drug Testing and Treatment for Juveniles and Adults*
- *Multijurisdictional Task Forces*
- *Criminal Justice Records Improvement*

The Local Law Enforcement Block Grant program funded computer technology projects which assisted local law enforcement agencies in implementing and improving local computer and communications capabilities. Crime prevention and youth intervention projects assisted local communities in implementing projects that focused on truancy, juvenile delinquency and youth disruptive behavior. There were 25 Local Law Enforcement Grant and were awarded a total of \$1,453,375

Byrne funding accomplishments:

- \$ *Community policing officers made 1,338 arrests, had 11,768 contacts with residents, businesses and schools, and made 1,035 referrals to public works, social services, and other agencies.*

- \$ *School resource officers handled 4,039 truancy cases, and investigated 1,438 criminal complaints.*
- \$ *Juvenile intervention programs provided intensive intervention services to over 900 students.*
- \$ *Police agencies implementing family and domestic violence strategies made 3,179 arrests.*
- \$ *Drug treatment courts successfully enrolled 593 individuals with severe substance abuse problems.*
- \$ *Drug treatment and testing programs enrolled nearly 3,066 individuals.*
- \$ *Multijurisdictional task forces made 3,190 arrests and seized 102 methamphetamine labs.*
- \$ *Local communities continued to improve and enhance their ability to electronically collect and transmit criminal history records.*

## *Introduction*

This state annual report for the reporting period July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2002 describes Michigan's Drug Control Strategy and statewide efforts under the Byrne Memorial Formula Grant program. The report is presented to the Bureau of Justice Assistance to provide information on program expenditures and project performance for subgrantee awards.

A strategy for addressing the state's drug and violent crime problems is established based on an analysis of current efforts and resource needs developed through law enforcement, criminal justice focus groups, and statewide public hearings. This report describes the impact of federally funded programs on the state drug strategy.

The federal funds awarded by the Office of Drug Control Policy are directed at enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement and criminal justice agencies by optimizing the use of federal, state, and local resources. During the reporting period, the Office of Drug Control Policy, in collaboration with federal and state agencies, continued to focus on programs that enhanced public safety and improved the quality of life for residents of Michigan.

The Office of Drug Control Policy is designated by executive order as the state agency which administers the Byrne Memorial Formula Grant and Local Law Enforcement Grant programs in Michigan. It has the responsibility for policy, planning, and oversight for law enforcement, treatment, and substance abuse prevention programs. This has resulted in better coordination at the state and local level, as well as productive partnerships with federal agencies.

Program areas funded under the Byrne Memorial Formula Grant areas are as follows:

- Drug Control Program Evaluation (administrative)
- Community Policing Strategies
- Juvenile Intervention Strategies
- School Resource Strategies
- Drug Treatment Courts
- Family and Domestic Violence Strategies
- Drug Testing and Treatment for Juveniles and Adults
- Multijurisdictional Task Forces
- Prosecution
- Criminal Justice Records Improvement

Program areas funded under the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant are as follows:

- School Resource Strategies
- Computer Technology

Byrne programs received \$16,618,697 during the period of October 1, 2001 through September 30, 2002. Local Law Enforcement Block Grant programs received \$1,453,375 during the same period. This report summarizes accomplishments in accordance with the goals and objectives of the program areas.

## Drug Control Programs Evaluation

Number of Subgrants	2
Number of Sites	2
Byrne Funding Total	\$372,768
Local Match Total	0
Program Area Total	\$372,768

### Goals, Objectives, Activities, and Performance Measures

**Goal #1**                      **To evaluate and assess the efficiency and effectiveness of Byrne Memorial Grant Funds.**

**Objective #1**                Development of an appropriate evaluation model.

**Activities**                      Conduct a thorough examination of the project to be implemented. Work with agency staff to identify and quantify the goals of the project. Determine the best mode of evaluation based on the type of project implemented and the goals of that project. Develop a selection process for project clients. Identify a specific time line for implementation of evaluation project activities.

**Performance Measures**      Development of a timeline for project implementation. Establish a logic model linking program activity to expected outcomes. Development of a comprehensive set of quantifiable outcome measures which can be used to determine whether the program achieved its intended goals.

**Objective #2**                Development of project-appropriate process evaluation.



Activities	Regular interaction with project staff and agency stakeholders. Establish a baseline of agency activity prior to program implementation. Identify and document key decisions in the implementation process. Document organizational, community, or Interagency conditions that facilitated or hindered the implementation of the program.
Performance Measures	Establish the context within which the program is embedded. Documentation of organizational dynamics, interagency cooperation and resistance, and community dynamics. Development of a narrative detailing the factors facilitating or hindering the implementation of the proposed program.
Objective #3	Development of project-appropriate evaluation methods.
Activities	Identify quantifiable outcome measures linked to initial program goals. Develop additional measures of program context.
Performance Measures	Establish whether the program achieved its goals. Determine whether there were conditions under which program success was maximized or minimized.

## Program Accomplishments

### **ESTABLISHING A CONTINUUM OF EVALUATION**

Working cooperatively with the Michigan Justice Statistics Center (MJSC) in the School of Criminal Justice at Michigan State University (the state Statistical Analysis Center), the Office of Drug Control Policy has established a three-tier system through which information on project performance will be obtained and evaluations will be conducted. This project represents a comprehensive, and more systemic approach to conducting project assessments and evaluation. The three tiers of this system coincide with monitoring, process evaluations, and outcome evaluations.

This project is in its second year. During this year, three programs were selected for intensive evaluation. The Office of Drug Control Policy selected three program areas for evaluation

during the program year and included juvenile intervention strategies, school resource strategies and prosecution.

### **JUVENILE INTERVENTION INITIATIVE EVALUATION**

The juvenile intervention program area has been selected for intensive evaluation during the past two years. This project involves four major police departments working with MJSC to identify and intervene with delinquent youth who are likely to develop more extensive criminal careers. Based upon data analysis by MJSC, each department designed an intervention specific to its community and the needs of the targeted youth. The MJSC has continued an evaluation plan designed to track the progress, activities, and impact of these interventions.

In this regard, MJSC staff worked closely with project staff to design a computerized data reporting system. In addition, MJSC interviewed all youth who participated in this project. Interviews were conducted at three points in time for each of the youth participants. Frequent site visits were made by evaluation staff to document the implementation process. MJSC organized and conducted quarterly meetings to deliver technical assistance concerning the elements of successful interventions identified from research in other jurisdictions. At the conclusion of the project year, MJSC conducted interviews with the principal participants and key staff members in each jurisdiction.

### **SCHOOL RESOURCE STRATEGIES**

This is the first year of evaluation for the school resource program area. This project involves five schools in three schools districts. The programs include intensive school-based interventions that partner social workers with police staff to address problems of chronic truancy among an identified target group. The MJSC staff has been working with project staff to design a program model. In addition, MJSC has designed a comprehensive assessment instrument to be given to all youth who participate in this project. Frequent site visits were made by evaluation staff to document the implementation process.

### **COMMUNITY PROSECUTION**

Community Prosecution in Kalamazoo, MI, supported by Byrne funds, is a nationally recognized program that the US Justice Department designated as one of only nine National Leadership Sites for Community Prosecution. The evaluation of this program examined the implementation of Neighborhood Prosecution (NAPA) in two separate Kalamazoo neighborhoods and its impact on crime.

The evaluation of the implementation of community prosecution has generated a list of practices that established the legitimacy of the prosecutor in the neighborhood setting and documented the specific approaches that were used in the two neighborhoods. In person observation and interviews, attending meetings, observing prosecutor and law enforcement, and corrections joint

operations, and telephone interviews have been conducted to gather data. These activities have offered insight into key program elements as well as perceptions of program success. Trend data, as yet unanalyzed, has been collected from the Kalamazoo Department of Public Safety, and will be analyzed to determine what impact the program had on neighborhood crime and disorder.

## Community Policing Strategies

Number of Subgrants	6
Number of Sites	6
Byrne Funding Total	\$822,569
Local Match Total	\$852,266
Program Area Total	\$1,674,835

### Goals, Objectives, Activities, and Performance Measures

**Goal #1**                      **Implement long-term crime prevention strategies within target areas that will reduce crime, and increase community involvement and confidence in the criminal justice system.**

**Objective #1**              Decrease in the overall adult and juvenile crime rate, and reduce the number of calls for police service.

**Activities**                      Conduct a comprehensive analysis of community crime problems and underlying root causes. Develop a strategic plan defining the responsibilities of law enforcement and social service providers in addressing the community crime problems. Provide problem-solving training to relevant stakeholders in the target area.

**Performance Measures**    Pre and post measures of crime and calls for service in the targeted communities. Statistics on the change in caseloads for the police, prosecutor, and court.

**Objective #2**              Improve the overall quality of life, and the quality and quantity of social services provided to citizens of the target area.

**Activities** Initiate a defined problem-solving strategy to identify needs and gaps in services in the target area. Develop and implement a comprehensive plan for the provision of social services to those individuals or groups identified in the problem solving strategy. Train and educate service providers on the nature of the comprehensive plan. Provide visible support for community services through active participation in relevant activities.

**Performance Measures** Statistics on the number of citizens participating or receiving services from community social service providers. Compare baseline data for crime, civil complaints, code and zoning complaints, and nuisance abatement complaints.

**Objective #3** Develop or improve partnerships between criminal justice professionals and community social service agencies.

**Activities** Develop a strategic plan for all participating agencies. Implement partnership agreements or memorandums of understanding for all agencies. Develop a task force of key stakeholders and hold regular organizational meetings.

**Performance Measures** Statistics on the number of persons attending local council and task force meetings. Analysis of contents of memorandums of agreement and other partnership agreements.

**Objective #4** Increase in community involvement in crime prevention strategies and improve confidence in the police among community members.

**Activities** Increase home ownership through financial assistance programs. Assist landlords and tenants with conflict resolution. Develop decentralized services within the targeted neighborhood. Establish neighborhood group organizations. Promote neighborhood restoration through improvement of environmental design, neighborhood cleanups, abandon house removal, and promotions.

**Performance Measures** Increase in property values and home ownership within targeted areas. Improvement in community satisfaction surveys. Change in the levels of individuals utilizing decentralized services. Number of participants in neighborhood organizations. Number of complaints resolved by community organizations.

## Program Accomplishments

Community policing grants assist law enforcement agencies and prosecutors' offices in working with distressed communities. Community policing requires a defined area that enhances the ability of citizens to interact with the police and prosecutors to resolve problems. Performance measures include contacts with the citizens, attendance at meetings, and referral to appropriate agencies. Directed and foot patrols are utilized to achieve crime control through prevention.

Data from community policing projects indicate contact with the community goes beyond traditional enforcement. Projects recorded 1,338 arrests, as well as 11,768 contacts with residents, businesses, and schools in their jurisdictions. Grantees reported making 1,035 referrals to public works, social services, and other agencies. These measures provide evidence that federal funds are supporting a variety of nontraditional police activities to reduce community disorder.

Narcotics continue to present problems within local communities. Drug crimes accounted for 20 percent of the total arrests made. Local strategies included the traditional methods of weeding out the drug dealers through arrest of offenders. Byrne grant funds provided additional personnel, overtime, coordination activities with multijurisdictional task forces, and technology to assist street level teams and prosecutors. Projects reported that a strong police presence, arrests, and successful prosecution were key elements in gaining the trust of local residents to initiate community involvement. Non-traditional methods of policing required problem-solving initiatives and the development of partnerships. Street level drug operations using juveniles to distribute drugs or act as look-outs were attacked by enforcing curfew violations. Juvenile courts prioritized these cases for stricter sanctions and probation oversight.

Nuisance abatement complaints accounted for one of the highest percentages of police service calls in target neighborhoods. Byrne funds were utilized to decentralize code compliance officers and assistant city attorneys in target neighborhoods to handle civil violations. Community residents organized neighborhood cleanups, housing repairs, lending institutions provided assistance for home purchases, and community committees lobbied for new parks, traffic signs, and zoning changes.

<i>Community Activity</i>		
<i>Contacts with...</i>	<i>Group/Agency</i>	<i>Number</i>
	Residents	7,732
	Businesses	3,894
	Schools	129
	Other - (social service agencies, courts, probation/parole)	13
	<b>Total Contacts Recorded</b>	<b>11,768</b>
<i>Meetings with...</i>		
	General purpose neighborhood crime reduction	481
	Government - city councils, county commissioners, township boards, state agencies	382
	<b>Total Meetings Attended</b>	<b>863</b>
<i>Referrals to...</i>		
	<b>Total Referrals Made</b>	<b>1,035</b>

<i>Crime Prevention -Control</i>		
<i>Directed Patrol</i>	<i>Mode</i>	<i>Hours</i>
	Car	8,966
	Bicycle	184
	Foot	669
	Other - surveillance, neighborhood groups walking in neighborhood	20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,838</b>
<i>Enforcement</i>	<i>Crime</i>	<i>Arrests</i>
	Narcotics - adult and juvenile	484
	Family and domestic violence	119
	Larceny	23
	Burglary	20
	Robbery	13
	Home invasion	13
	Nuisance abatement	359
	Curfew	48
	Other -civil infractions, city and township ordinance violations, traffic	259
	<b>Total Arrests</b>	<b>1,338</b>



## School Resource Strategies

Number of Subgrants	20
Number of Sites	39
Byrne Funding Total	\$1,036,219
Local Match Total	\$503,493
Program Area Total	\$1,539,712

### Goals, Objectives, Activities, and Performance Measures

**Goal #1**                      **Prevent the onset of delinquency and violent and anti-social behavior through comprehensive programming directed at children and youth.**

**Objective #1**              Establish an early intervention and prevention team of school resource officers and school social workers.

**Activities**                      Identify available school and community resources. Establish a team of key school and law enforcement stakeholders. Determine availability and establish procedures for referrals and provision of services to at-risk children their families. Develop criteria for the selection of program participants. Develop a strategic plan that establishes policies and procedures for sharing of information and monitoring of at-risk children. Agree upon and implement assessment tools and procedures for monitoring progress.

**Performance Measures**      Statistics on the type and nature of programming available to children. Analysis of the strategic plan for the project including specific referral policies and procedures and participation criterion. Statistics on participation of the intervention team.

**Objective #2**                      Implement a plan for the identification of at-risk youths and the provision of early intervention programs and services.

Activities	Develop and implement school based interventions. Refer children and family to available resources and services. Monitor progress of child and family, and modify services and programs as necessary.
Performance Measures	Number of at-risk children referred or provided service. School based and developmentally appropriate early intervention programs implemented. Observed behavioral changes in at-risk children. Improved school performance, and social and family interaction. Absence of delinquency and other anti-social behaviors following the completion of the program.
Goal #2	Reduce crime, disorder and delinquency problems in and around assigned school or schools.
Objective #1	Develop and implement a plan to reduce the truancy and student suspension rate.
Activities	Compile data regarding existing truancy rate and student suspensions, and identify contributing factors. Develop a partnership agreement between the school and juvenile justice staff to facilitate the identification and apprehension of truant and disruptive children and youth. Implement plan to enforce truancy laws and to address contributing factors.
Performance Measures	Statistics on the reduction in truancy rate and in the number of student suspensions.

Objective #2	Reduce the number of complaints and incidents involving students and staff through investigation, enforcement and school policies.
Activities	Reduce the number of complaints and incidents involving students and staff through investigation, enforcement and school policies.
Performance Measures	Successful investigation of complaints. Reduction in the number of complaints and incidents through school policy improvements that address reaching the goal of reduction in delinquency and disorder.
Objective #3	Implement programs, services and activities after school and during other times that school is not in session.
Activities	Assess needs for after school and summer services and activities. Identify resource partners and secure cooperative agreements. Coordinate activities with community resources.
Performance Measures	Descriptions on the type of programming and activities available in the community. Statistics on the number of children participating in the programs. Impact of programs and activities on delinquency and incidents involving students.
Objective #4	Develop and implement crime prevention efforts for students and assist in safety and security plans, policies and procedures, including physical changes in the environment.
Activities	Consult with school personnel on current safety and security plans, including both emergency and routine school safety and security. Identify crime prevention activities including physical changes in the environment. Implement activities to reduce crime.
Performance Measures	Consultations with school personnel. Specific recommendations and changes made to enhance safety and security. Implementation of specific crime prevention efforts. Reduced crime and improved school safety and security.

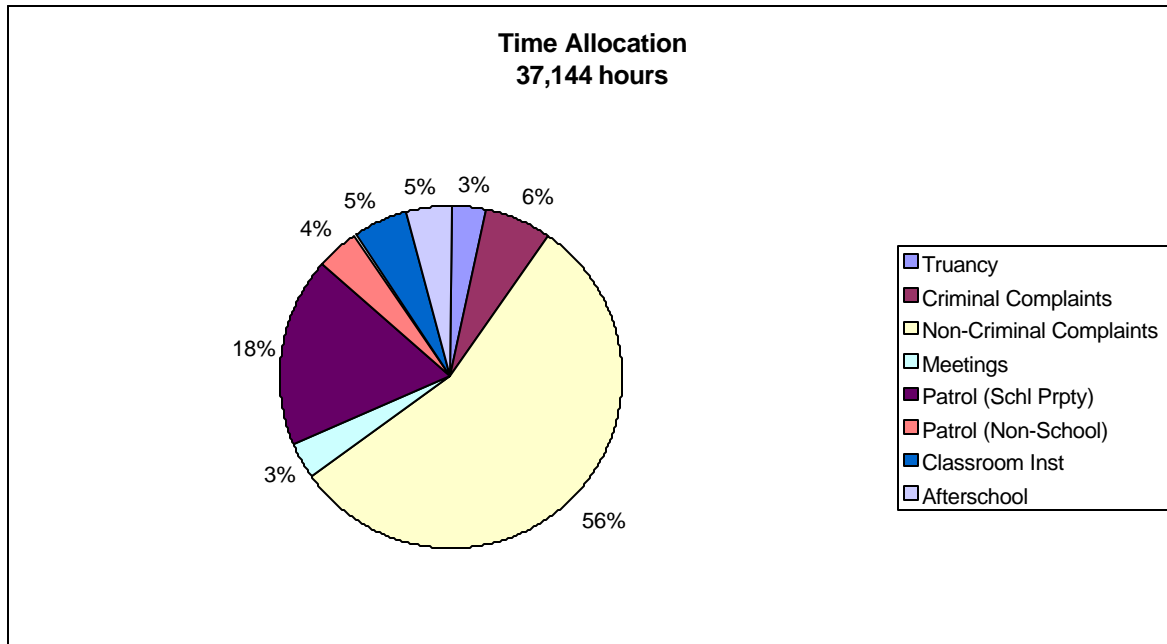
## Program Accomplishments

Public attention to the issue of school-related crime and disorder has increased substantially in recent years. Policymakers have responded to high profile instances of school violence by requiring schools to develop a school safety plan and revise school rules of conduct. School liaison officer programs are effective strategies that work to decrease school crime and disorder, create positive relationships between law enforcement and other governmental and service agencies, and enable law enforcement to pro-actively address juvenile crime and delinquency. Performance measures include enhanced patrol, education and prevention presentations, and the development and participation in after-school programs.

Truancy and poor academic performance are important predictors of participation in delinquent behavior. Truancy is a concrete and manageable problem that can be positively affected with appropriate intervention strategies. School liaison officers handled 4,039 truancy cases. Of those cases, there were 269 referrals to probate court, 468 home visits, and 2,643 school sanctions. School sanctions included after-school and Saturday detention, community service, and in-school suspension. A small number (177) of students were expelled as a result of chronic truancy.

School liaison officers also investigated a number of criminal complaints apart from truancy. Overall, school liaison officers investigated 1,438 criminal cases. Of those cases, officers made 418 arrests and petitioned 503 juveniles, 244 received another disposition. One-fifth (291) of the cases remained open at the time of this report.

The officers spent the majority of their time attending to non-criminal complaints. Of the total grant-funded time spent by officers, 18 percent was devoted to patrolling school grounds and 6 percent was spent handling criminal complaints.



### **Macomb County Sheriff's Department**

Completing its third year in partnership with the Chippewa Valley School District, the Macomb County Sheriff's Department school resource program is involved in all 17 of the district's schools (2 high schools, 4 middle schools, and 11 elementary schools). Each year the project has expanded the scope of its activities and based upon data analysis has stepped up its focus in the middle schools.

The project has compiled a substantial amount of data and is analyzing the data to determine the most effective interventions by the police and coordination with the schools. The areas of concern include: high levels of alcohol and other drug use among students; a decrease in the age of first use; low awareness of risks associated with ATOD use; increasing incidents of violent and destructive behavior on school grounds; and lack of parental/guardian knowledge of juvenile crime issues and substance abuse. These identified concerns were derived from a review of a variety of data sources, including juvenile court records, the school district's ATOD survey, and the school district's incidents/discipline reports.

Use of a variety of data sources allows the project to focus activities on particular areas. For example, the ATOD survey found higher female use of ATOD in all categories. Also, it was inferred from the data that while a substantial amount of use takes place at home or in cars, students are using ATOD at school but are not getting caught. The incidents data shows a high number of assaults in commons areas such as buses, classrooms, hallways and cafeterias. There is also a sense that incidents in these areas are underreported.

Reviewing data from all schools it was discovered that the incidence of violence was considerably higher in the middle schools. Middle school is where students change teachers and rooms on an hourly basis for the first time and where parent involvement drops significantly. Additional time and programming will be directed at the middle schools.

An innovative feature was the implementation of a parent survey. With the assistance of a research center, 403 parents were interviewed by telephone. Comparing the parent responses with the student survey responses and data found that parents overestimated the age of first use. The survey found that most parents were aware of such things as alcohol and tobacco use, and realized the threat posed by “club drugs” such as ecstasy and GHB. The responses also found that 60 percent of middle and high school parents felt they were not doing enough to make students aware of the dangers of tobacco, alcohol and other drugs.

#### **D.A.R.E.**

The current program year was the final year of funding for the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) programs. No new funding has been awarded to this program area in two years; only existing programs were funded during the current year. In total, 5 subgrants were awarded for a total of \$268,661. New projects can incorporate D.A.R.E. education as a component of a school resources strategies program.

## Juvenile Intervention Strategies

Number of Subgrants	5
Number of Sites	5
Byrne Funding Total	\$778,055
Local Match Total	\$328,159
Program Area Total	\$1,106,214

### Goals, Objectives, Activities, and Performance Measures

**Goal #1**                      **Develop and implement an inter-agency juvenile intervention program to reduce juvenile crime and delinquency.**

**Objective #1**              Identify the unique juvenile crime problems in the community.

**Activities**                      Examine juvenile crime trends with data obtained from police and court records. Obtain data from other social service agencies to ascertain the nature of the juvenile substance abuse problem in the community. Conduct an inventory and assessment of other juvenile intervention programs. Identify gaps in service not provided by existing intervention programming.

**Performance Measures**      Perform quantitative analysis of juvenile crime and substance abuse problems within the first six months of the project. This analysis should lead to the development of a strategic plan.

**Objective #2**                      Increase the coordination of juvenile justice professionals and social services agencies.

**Activities**                      Develop a strategic plan for all participating agencies. Implement partnership agreements or memorandums of understanding to form an integrated problem solving team among police, prosecutors, courts, probation, schools, and other social service agencies. Develop a task force of key stakeholders and hold regular organizational meetings.

### Performance Measures

Analysis of contents of memorandums of agreement and other partnership agreements. Statistics on the amount of time each agency spends on the provision of juvenile intervention programming and the number of agency personnel attending local task force meetings.

### Objective #3

Reduce criminal and other problem behavior among program participants.

### Activities

Develop and implement an individual-based intervention program that includes both juvenile justice sanctions and treatment for identified problem behaviors and educational, social or family deficiencies. Develop a graduated sanctioning plan that addresses violations of program requirements by participants. Maintain the individual treatment plan for 6-12 months and document deviations to the treatment plan and individual program violations.

### Performance Measures

Statistics on the number of violations, apprehensions, prosecution and adjudications of program participants during the program and after program completion. Pre and post test comparisons of school attendance, substance abuse, parental interaction, and other attitudinal measures of program participants. Documentation on the number of individuals assigned to specific juvenile intervention programs and the number of contacts made with the program participants during the intervention period.

## Program Accomplishments

The 2001-2002 program year is the first for Juvenile Intervention Strategies. The Juvenile Intervention Strategies program was designed to foster proactive, problem-oriented interventions to combat juvenile violence and delinquency. The central focus of this program area is the provision of comprehensive intervention services to those youth who have had prior contact with the police or juvenile justice system for delinquent behavior. These programs are expected to be developed out of multi-disciplinary partnerships that address the multitude of social, family, educational, and emotional factors associated with juvenile delinquency.

Five grant programs were funded under this program area. All programs were designed to provide intensive services to a small caseload of juveniles. In total, 900 juveniles were enrolled in the programs with 694 individuals successfully completing the program at the time of the



report. The majority of participants received some form of counseling while in the program. Other services provided to the juveniles included: restitution, community service, random drug testing, tutoring, and substance abuse treatment.

## Drug Treatment Courts

Number of Subgrants	6
Number of Sites	6
Byrne Funding Total	\$500,000
Local Match Total	\$166,669
Program Area Total	\$666,669

### Goals, Objectives, Activities, and Performance Measures

#### **Goal # 1**

**Reducing the demand for drugs by breaking the cycle of drug use through drug treatment courts.**

#### **Objective # 1**

Integrate alcohol and other drug treatment services with justice system case processing.

#### **Activities**

Offer the potential for many different levels and modalities of treatments. Develop adequate case tracking and processing systems.

#### **Objective # 2**

Using a non-adversarial approach, prosecution and defense counsel promote public safety while protecting participants' due process rights.

#### **Activities**

All program participants must be formally charged and adjudicated. The program must be limited to non-violent offenders.

#### **Objective # 3**

Eligible participants should be identified early in accordance with formal selection criteria and promptly placed in the drug court program.

#### **Activities**

Prior to implementation, selection criteria must be developed. Sophisticated case management also must be in place to screen candidates for successful intervention. Each participant must be given a formal needs assessment evaluation by a treatment professional at the initiation of the program.

#### **Objective # 4**

Provide access to a continuum of alcohol, drug, and other related treatment, employment and rehabilitation-based services.

<b>Activities</b>	A broad variety of treatment and rehabilitation services should be made available to participants. Grantees must use the information obtained from the needs assessment to match participants with appropriate services. In addition, adult participants must be provided with employment assistance. Grantees are encouraged to use the 12-step and faith-based treatment services that are present in their community. Family based treatment should also be emphasized.
<b>Objective # 5</b>	Abstinence must be monitored by frequent alcohol and other drug testing.
<b>Activities</b>	Prior to program implementation, grantees must develop a drug testing policy. This policy should include both fixed interval and random drug tests. The number of random drug tests administered should be proportionate to the results of past drug tests.
<b>Objective # 6</b>	A coordinated strategy governs drug court responses to participants' compliance.
<b>Activities</b>	Grantees are encouraged to develop shared information systems with other members of the local criminal justice community. Participation in the program must be included as a condition of probation. Probation conditions should be included in LEIN. Grantees should dedicate adequate staff time to the case management of program participants. If staff resources are available, a full time case manager, treatment coordinator, or probation officer should be assigned to provide case management.
<b>Objective # 7</b>	Ongoing judicial interaction with each drug court participant is essential.
<b>Activities</b>	A system of graduated sanctions for program violations should be developed prior to implementation. Incentives should also be incorporated into the program. Grantees must also develop a court appearance schedule for all participants to appear before a judge so that periodic status reports can be developed. Program participants should be required to make a contribution toward program costs. The nature of the participant contribution (e.g. cash payment, community service) should be determined by court personnel.
<b>Objective # 8</b>	Monitoring and evaluation measure the achievement of program goals and gauge effectiveness.
<b>Activities</b>	Assessment of program processing and outcomes of drug courts is required. The first year of drug court operation should include adequate comparison

groups which may include a plan for random assignment of individuals to treatment and non-treatment control groups.

**Objective # 9** Continuing interdisciplinary education promotes effective drug court planning, implementation, and operations.

**Activities** Monthly (or more frequent) meetings of project personnel are necessary.

**Objective # 10** Forging partnerships among drug courts, public agencies, and community-based organizations generates local support and enhances drug court effectiveness.

**Activities** The development of partnerships and increased collaboration at the local and state level are encouraged to maximize the effect of resources.

### Program Accomplishments

The Drug Treatment Courts Program Area is in its first year of funding and involves a comprehensive, integrated, and systematic approach to dealing with a broad range of drug using adult and juvenile offenders. Drug treatment courts represent an enhancement of community supervision by closely supervising drug offenders in the community, placing and retaining drug offenders in treatment programs, providing treatment and related services to offenders who have not received such services in the past. The benefits of drug treatment courts include generating actual and practical cost savings, and substantially reducing drug use and recidivism while offenders are in the program.

The following paragraphs illustrate the nature and successes of drug treatment courts in Michigan.

#### Kalamazoo Men's Drug Court

Implemented in January 1997, the Men's Drug Court program targets non-violent substance abusing felony offenders. The program is comprised of three phases and includes intense court supervision, treatment, drug testing, sanctions and incentives, and other physical/mental health related treatment. Substance abuse histories for enrollees vary; however, the program found that the average length of use is 12 years, the average age at start of drug use is 16, and 62 percent had never received formal substance abuse treatment prior to engagement in the drug court program. To date, the program has had a total enrollment of 367 with 150 current participants and 108 graduates. Recidivism rate for graduates is 9 percent with 10 graduates convicted of misdemeanor offenses.

### **Macomb County Juvenile Drug Court**

Implemented in June 1999, the Macomb Juvenile Drug Court program targets non-violent chemically dependent youthful offenders. The program is comprised of 3 phases and includes intensive supervision along with intensive outpatient and individual and family therapy sessions. The program also began working with the local MSU extension office Mentoring Program where Phase II participants are paired with mentor volunteers from the community. Program length is 7.5 months to one year depending on participants' progress. Currently, there are 101 participants with 40 graduates. Two graduates have recidivated with alcohol related convictions.

### **Eaton County OUIL III Drug Court**

Implemented in May 2000, the OUIL III Drug Court program targets felony drunk drivers, which are identified for possible participation shortly after arraignment. A three phase program, the drug court provides intensive supervision, treatment, along with other coordinated support services in order to reduce the incidence of relapse and recidivism which is very characteristic of this offender population and can have devastating consequences without early intervention in the court process. The program length is about 2 years and since inception, has enrolled 75 participants and 10 graduates. Of the 75 participants, 2 were convicted of new felony charges and sent to prison, and 1 participant convicted of a misdemeanor charge remains in the program. At this time, no program graduates have had any subsequent re-arrests or criminal convictions.

### **36<sup>th</sup> District Court**

The 36<sup>th</sup> District Court in Detroit is one of the largest and busiest courts in the Nation. Implemented in July 1998, the Drug Treatment Court program targets misdemeanants with drug and alcohol offenses using a coordinated team approach. Participants are also required to undergo random drug testing along with intensive substance abuse treatment. The program refers participants to a myriad of support services and mental health services. The program has strong relationships with law enforcement, community corrections as well as the treatment community. The program currently has 184 participants and 43 participants have graduated from the program.

### **6<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court-Family Division**

The 6<sup>th</sup> Circuit Family Focused Juvenile Drug Court, a new program located in Oakland County, began accepting clients in June 2001 and targets non-violent juveniles with severe substance abuse problems. This comprehensive program comprised of 3 phases, combines intensive supervision with treatment along with ancillary services. Participants are assigned to a Drug Court Probation Specialist who coordinates the continuum of treatment and other supportive services and has frequent contact with participants and families. At the present, the program is serving 22 participants and their families and has had a recent graduation of 2 participants.

### **61<sup>st</sup> District Court**

The 61<sup>st</sup> District located in Grand Rapids was implemented in January 1999 using a multi-jurisdictional and multi-disciplinary approach. This is a comprehensive program that integrates substance abuse treatment along with community based support services. A case manager sees participants on a weekly basis and has frequent contacts with substance abuse treatment providers and other service providers. Currently, the program has 80 current participants and has had 50 graduates.

## Family and Domestic Violence Strategies

Number of Subgrants	17
Number of Sites	17
Byrne Funding Total	\$1,578,472
Local Match Total	\$717,163
Program Area Total	\$2,295,635

### Goals, Objectives, Activities, and Performance Measures

- Goal #1** **Promote a coordinated, multi-disciplinary approach to improving the criminal justice response to family violence, domestic violence, and child abuse.**
- Objective #1** Increase the knowledge of the nature of family violence, domestic violence and child abuse through coordinated education programs.
- Activities** Train and provide professional development for criminal justice practitioners in the areas of domestic violence, child abuse and family violence. Coordinate community education and prevention programs.
- Performance Measures** Pre and post attitudinal and knowledge-based tests for criminal justice professionals who attend training. Community surveys which measure the knowledge of citizens about domestic violence and child abuse after community education campaigns have been instituted.
- Objective #2** Increase the coordination of criminal justice professionals and victim service and social service agencies.
- Activities** Implement partnership agreements or memorandums of understanding to form an integrated problem solving team between police, prosecutors, courts, probation, and victim service agencies including domestic violence shelters and child protective services. Create and regularly attend existing local domestic violence task force and child abuse council meetings.

Performance Measures	Statistics on the number of persons attending local council and task force meetings. Analysis of contents of memorandums of agreement and other partnership agreements.
Objective #3	Increase the rate of arrests, prosecutions and convictions for family violence, domestic violence, and child abuse crimes.
Activities	Execute a pro-arrest or mandatory arrest policy. Arrange for temporary restraining or no-contact order. Enforce bench warrants for probation violations. Create a specialized domestic violence, child abuse or family violence unit. Pursue cases without victim testimony utilizing evidence based prosecution methodologies. Keep offender files containing information on previous arrests and convictions.
Performance Measures	Statistics on the number of arrests, prosecutions, convictions, victimless prosecutions, probation revocation in comparison with numbers prior to project implementation. Conduct a community audit process for each aspect of the criminal justice process, which includes surveying professionals about the policies and procedures within their respective agency in relation to domestic violence and child abuse cases.
Objective #4	Increase offender accountability through improved court and probation policies.
Activities	Ensure that batterers/abusers/offenders obey court orders through intense probation supervision. Implement probation policies that hold batterers accountable. Train judges, prosecutors and probation officers to be alert to the co-occurrence of domestic violence and child abuse.
Performance Measures	Survey victims on the outcome of their case and the effectiveness of the court ordered probation. Statistics on number of probation revocations, changes in sentence length, number of repeat offenses, offenders success in treatment and batterers intervention programs, number of home visits and number of victim contacts.
Objective #5	Increase offender and case tracking efficiency.



<b>Activities</b>	Implement comprehensive tracking and case monitoring for all criminal justice agencies. Develop, install, or expand data collection and communication systems, including computerized systems that link police, prosecutors, and courts or that are designed to identify and track arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions for family and domestic violence incidents.
<b>Performance Measures</b>	Statistics on the number of computers purchased and installed, number of individuals certified in operating the new system, and the number of agencies sharing data under the new system. Compare the ease in collecting statistics before and after implementation of the new data collection system.

### Program Accomplishments

Family and domestic violence strategies is in its third year of program funding and represents the continued commitment to enhancing public safety while targeting a crime which constitutes a large percentage of overall calls for police service.

A major focus of this program area is to develop a coordinated community response by law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, service providers, and to assist victims of domestic violence while holding perpetrators accountable. Victim service providers have noted the positive change in the willingness of the criminal justice system to include the domestic violence advocates in developing solutions to the problem of domestic violence.

The following charts represent selected measures from law enforcement and prosecution-based domestic violence projects. Statistics from the law enforcement projects represented in the chart are the result of the creation of domestic violence teams and specially trained domestic violence investigators to improve evidence collection and increase arrests. Overall, these teams have responded to 20,652 calls for assistance in family and domestic violence complaints. Of those complaints, 2,439 were repetitive calls for service in that the police had responded to a call at the same address more than one time during the project period.

The following chart illustrates the number of arrests that were made as a result of the calls for service.

<b>Arrests</b>	
Assaults - misdemeanor	3,144
Assaults - felony	635
Homicide	6
Adult Sexual Assault	27
Child Sexual Assault	43
Child Physical Abuse	185
Elder Abuse	23
Sex Offenses - other	6
Stalking	94
Child Endangerment	28
Family Offense	134
Home-Business Invasion	261
Trespassing-Disorderly	85
Probation Violation	444
Violation of Personal Protection	136
Other	86
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,179</b>

Evidence-based prosecution remains a priority of the family and domestic violence projects. Evidence-based prosecution is a type of prosecution in which the victim does not participate. In the prosecution-based projects, 888 cases were tried without testimony from a victim.

A number of individual programs have made substantial progress in developing and implementing comprehensive domestic violence programs. A discussion of two exemplary programs is presented below.

#### **City of Albion Public Safety:**

The Arresting Domestic Violence program is designed to facilitate the prosecution of perpetrators of domestic violence and funds a detective position whose primary responsibility is the investigation of domestic violence offenses and violation of personal protection orders,

seeking arrest warrants, and assisting in the prosecution of such offenders. The detective also works directly with victims to coordinate efforts with the Victim Advocate and the Personal Protection Order Clerk to ensure that victims receive the utmost access to a wide range services such as counseling and other treatment services. The detective attends all court hearings including pre-trial conferences with the Prosecutor and works closely with the 67<sup>th</sup> District Court in monitoring domestic violence offenders on probation.

#### **Kalamazoo County District Court:**

The Court Enforced Intensive Supervision Program is designed to partner probation and police in an effort to provide higher offender accountability and increase victim safety. The program also has strong relationships with the prosecutor's office, the courts, child protective services, and service providers throughout the community. Funding provides for an intensive probation officer who is also a police officer. The officer has frequent in-office contacts with offenders as well as making numerous home visits that occur at irregular hours of the day or night. The officer also makes frequent victim contacts to enhance protective measures and assists victims by making appropriate referrals and safety plans. The goal is to make victims and their families of battering just as much of the caseload as the batterer by providing this enhanced measure of protection.

## Drug Testing and Treatment for Juveniles and Adults

Number of Subgrants	22
Number of Sites	24
Byrne Funding Total	\$3,704,986
Local Match Total	\$1,712,216
Program Area Total	\$5,417,202

### Goals, Objectives, Activities, and Performance Measures

**Goal #1**                      **To reduce substance abuse among juvenile and adult offenders.**

**Objective #1**                      Provide access by juvenile and adult offenders to programs that appropriately treat their substance abuse problems and other appropriate services.

**Activities**                      Specific activities will depend upon local needs and the program design. Offenders will be assessed and referrals made to appropriate service providers in the community. Projects may pay for and provide direct services. Case management activities will ensure compliance and offender progress in attaining treatment plan goals.

**Performance Measures**                      The number of eligible offenders enrolled in the program. The percentage of program participants who successfully complete the program. The percentage of successful program graduates who are drug free six and twelve months after completion.

**Objective #2**                      Implement drug testing with graduated sanctions to assure accountability by participating offenders.

### Activities

Projects establish drug testing policies and procedures to detect drug use by enrolled offenders. Each program determines the specific frequency, the particular tests to be administered, and the drugs subject to testing. A policy of graduated sanctions is to be developed and imposed as a consequence of a positive drug test, failure to show for a drug test, or other program violation.

### Performance Measures

Statistics on the number of persons attending local council and task force meetings. Analysis of contents of memorandums of agreement and other partnership agreements.

## Program Accomplishments

Drug treatment and testing projects take a multi-faceted approach in providing services to facilitate the ultimate goal of abstinence. Through Byrne funding, 3,066 individuals were enrolled in testing or treatment programs.

Of the 3,066 offenders that were enrolled in the program, 1,684 (55 percent) successfully graduated from the program. Failure to complete the program, resulting in termination, was overwhelmingly due to exceeding the number of allowable violations. One third of terminations were due to program violations. Other reasons for discharge include voluntarily dropping out (typically to serve jail or detention time), re-arrest, and absconded. Nearly one fifth (18 percent) of unsuccessful completions were due to voluntary dropping out of the program.

Drug testing was administered to all participants. Overall, clients took 2,036 drug tests. Of the clients 83 percent were negative for drugs, 9 percent were one-time positives, 6 percent were second-time positive tests, and 2 percent had three or more positive tests.

Of the 689 positive drug tests, the majority tested positive for marijuana. Fifteen percent of the positive drug tests were for crack and cocaine and 10 percent were for alcohol. The remaining positive tests were for amphetamines, opiates, barbiturates, or other drugs.

Positive Tests by Drug	
Alcohol	75
Marijuana	345
Crack/Cocaine	100
Amphetamines	4
Opiates	27
Barbiturates	2
Other	136

In addition to drug testing, drug treatment programming is also provided to program participants. Drug treatment services to which offenders were referred include: counseling (individual, group, and family), 12-step programs, outpatient treatment, relapse prevention services, and education. To a lesser extent, residential and inpatient treatment services were provided.

### **18<sup>th</sup> District Court:**

The Intensive Supervisory Probation project of 18<sup>th</sup> District Court in Westland is completing its fourth and final year of Byrne funding. The project has had remarkable success. The judges now consider the program a valuable alternative to rehabilitate rather than jail substance abusing offenders and have decided to continue the program when Byrne funding ends.

The District Court sought a Byrne grant because of dissatisfaction with regular probation as a means of dealing with repeat drug and alcohol offenders. A review of the caseload found that 80 percent of probationers were on probation due to drugs or alcohol. Thirty per cent of those were repeat offenders. Prior to the program, such offenders were sent to jail, a costly measure for the city and one unlikely to help the offender with his/her abuse problems. Standard probation involved a one time per month visit and occasional drug screens that were easily manipulated by repeat offenders. Court staff did a three month review of jail commitments in 1997 and found that an average of 50 people per month were sent to jail for an average of 30 days. The cost was approximately \$75,000 per month. A similar review conducted since the initiation of the project found an average of 30 people per month were jailed with an estimated savings of \$30,000 per month.

Probationers are required to report one to three times per week and must undergo regular drug screens. Based upon an initial alcohol/drug evaluation, referrals to treatment are made and compliance with treatment and other probation conditions are monitored. Violations incur various sanctions. An evaluation conducted in the spring of 2000 found that of the 50 successful completions, as of that date, 90 percent remained crime free and 100 percent were alcohol and

drug free. The evaluation also found significant lifestyle changes among graduates of the program. Graduates were re-establishing themselves in their work and community. Family members reported graduates were more accessible to family members and one stated the graduate was “a better father, husband and is making a lot of money now since he is reporting to work everyday.” Project staff believes the keys to the success of the program are the weekly contacts and the drug screens.

## Multijurisdictional Task Forces

Number of Subgrants	22
Number of Sites	22
Byrne Funding Total	\$6,408,370
Local Match Total	\$6,408,371
Program Area Total	\$12,816,741

### Goals, Objectives, Activities, and Performance Measures

**Goal #1**                      **The removal of multijurisdictional narcotic offenders and conspiracies in the regional area.**

**Objective #1**                      Investigation, prosecution, and conviction of multijurisdictional narcotic offenders and violent criminals through the integration of law enforcement agencies and prosecutors, with federal agency cooperation, for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination, cooperation, and intelligence.

**Activities**                      Establishment of criteria to identify, select and prioritize narcotic investigations with emphasis on mid and upper level drug dealers. Coordination and monitoring of cases to ensure effective management and supervision of shared investigation and prosecutorial resources and activities.

Each project has a Board of Directors which is comprised of a representative from each state, county, and local agency participating in the project. The Board establishes policies consistent with purpose area goals and objectives; allocate, focus, and manage project resources; and provide oversight of project investigations. Members of the group have an equal vote on all matters. Identification and assignment of resources and skills is required in the investigation and prosecutorial process throughout the duration of a case.

**Performance Measures**                      The number of drug trafficking organizations dismantled, disrupted, or rendered ineffective. The number of Class I, II, III, IV, and V violators arrested.



Goal #2	<b>The disruption, dismantling, or rendering ineffective targeted money laundering organizations identified within the regional area with assistance of the money laundering task force.</b>
Objective #2	Targeting of money laundering operations and the seizure of assets directed at dismantling the drug dealers business.
Activities	Establishment of criteria to identify, select and prioritize money laundering investigations. Coordinate money laundering investigations with the money laundering task force.
Performance Measures	The number and value of assets seized directed at dismantling the drug dealers business. The extent of task force involvement with the money laundering task force to assist with investigations in the regional area.
Goal #3	<b>Work with citizen groups, schools, community and treatment agencies to reduce crime and improve quality of life.</b>
Objective #3	Cooperation and interaction with schools, community agencies, citizen groups, and treatment agencies, including participation on boards and committees.
Activities	Maintain regular contact and share drug-related information with schools, community agencies, citizen groups, and treatment agencies.
Performance Measures	The extent of task force interaction and cooperation with protective services, drug treatment agencies and local school personnel in the regional area.

## Program Accomplishments

Multijurisdictional drug task forces have long been the backbone of interdiction efforts in Michigan. The goal of the task forces is to develop collaborative and integrated working relationships among federal, state, county and local law enforcement agencies, including prosecutors, to fight narcotics trafficking and production. Their purpose is to enhance interagency coordination and intelligence, to facilitate multijurisdictional investigations that remove mid- and upper-level narcotic offenders and related conspiracies, and to impact and assist in solving regional and local community drug and violent crime-related problems. The task forces play a very important role in reducing the availability of drugs in Michigan.

### **METHAMPHETAMINE ARRESTS AND SEIZURES**

On March 12, 2002, the ODCP hosted a multidisciplinary methamphetamine summit in Grand Rapids. Work groups focusing on several different areas discussed strategies to deal with Michigan's growing meth problem. These work groups were as follows: law enforcement, prosecution and judicial, retail, environmental, prevention and treatment, and media and public awareness.

Two of Michigan's drug task forces are positioned in the center of the methamphetamine problem and have dealt with the bulk of lab seizures since 1998. The Southwest Enforcement Team (SWET) includes Cass, Barry, Van Buren, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Branch and St. Joseph Counties. The West Michigan Enforcement Team (WEMET) services Muskegon, Allegan, and Ottawa Counties. In addition, a temporary Allegan County Methamphetamine Task Force was established by local, state and federal law enforcement officials in February 2002 due to the large number of methamphetamine labs and abundant criminal activity in that area. This task force was disbanded at the end of April 2002 after much success, and a corresponding readjustment of strategy.

Michigan's methamphetamine statewide strategy, published in July 2002, has six areas of focus, mirrored from the work groups in the March 2002 summit: (1) law enforcement; (2) environmental; (3) media and public awareness, including training and education; (4) prevention and treatment; (5) prosecutorial and judicial; and (6) retail. Methamphetamine action teams are being organized to continue work on the associated goals and objectives.

As a result of the continued emphasis given to the problem of methamphetamine distribution and production, the number of labs seized by law enforcement agencies has steadily increased. Evidence of this can be seen in the following chart that illustrates the number of methamphetamine labs seized by law enforcement agencies in the State of Michigan.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Labs Seized</b>
1999	19
2000	40
2001	120
2002	102 (through June 30)

#### **ARRESTS/CLASS VIOLATOR CATEGORIES**

To determine the significance of the types of drug violators encountered, a violator classification is used. The system is a derivative of the Drug Enforcement Administration's drug offenders classification. This classification is currently being utilized by all multijurisdictional task forces. The system separates drug violators into five classes, according to the amount of specific drugs they are capable of trafficking or the individuals position in an illegal drug organization.

The following numbers reflect classifications of drug arrests by multijurisdictional drug teams. Class I-III violators represent 17 percent of the total number of drug arrests.

<b>Classification</b>	<b>Arrests</b>
Class I	288
Class II	48
Class III	217
Class IV	348
Class V	2,289
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,190</b>

#### **ARRESTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, RACE, AND AGE**

<b>Arrest Characteristics</b>	<b>Sex-Male</b>	<b>Sex-Female</b>	<b>Age &lt;18</b>	<b>Age ≥18</b>
White	2,001	538	60	2,329
Black	1,189	180	16	1,208
Hispanic	117	23	2	120
Native American	16	5	0	21
Other	34	3	0	31
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,557</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>3,709</b>

## DRUGS SEIZURES

Drug Type	Amounts Seized
Cocaine	113,628 g
Crack	7,276 g
Marijuana	40,275 lbs
Methamphetamine	3,001 g
Ecstasy	155 g
Stimulants	4118 DU
Depressants	448 DU
Opiates	5,723 g

## FEDERAL AGENCY ASSISTS

Federal Agency	Number of Assists
Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA)	158
U.S. Attorney Offices	98
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	9
U.S. Customs	42
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF)	55
Internal Revenue Service (IRS)	16
U.S. Coast Guard	11
Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)	7
U.S. Marshals Service	3
Other*	16

\*Other includes: Forest Service, Postal Service, Border Patrol, FDA, and Michigan National Guard.

Performance measures for multijurisdictional task forces indicate that they continue to focus on serious violators, making drug seizures and asset forfeitures, closing down methamphetamine labs, and maintaining cooperation with federal agencies. Of the drug arrests made, 17 percent were between Class I and III, indicating a focus on serious violators. Multijurisdictional task forces also maintained their record of using the assistance of federal agencies to pursue drug offenders.

## Multijurisdictional Task Forces

### Money Laundering

Number of Subgrants	1
Number of Sites	1
Byrne Funding Total	\$575,000
Local Match Total	\$575,000
Program Area Total	\$1,150,000

## Goals, Objectives, Activities, and Performance Measures

**Goal #1** To dismantle criminal enterprises through financial investigations into illegal income and through asset forfeiture.

**Objective #1** Prosecution and conviction of mid and upper level dealers involved in criminal enterprises through investigations that target money laundering operations and assets obtained through these enterprises.

**Activities** Work with multijurisdictional task forces and federal, state and local law enforcement agencies in identifying, dismantling and rendering ineffective targeted criminal enterprises. Use of investigative tools, such as grand jury, investigative subpoena, Continuing Criminal Enterprise, and (RICO) law in criminal conspiracy cases.

**Performance Measures** The number of criminal enterprises identified, dismantled and prosecuted and the number of continuing criminal enterprises dismantled by seizure of assets. The number and amount of cash, negotiable instruments, securities, real property, conveyances, and other personal property obtained in forfeiture. The number of investigations involving federal agencies.

**Goal #2**      **Assisting law enforcement in understanding the operation of money laundering organizations and continuing criminal enterprises, and providing training on how to dismantle these organizations.**

**Objective #2** Implement a training program for law enforcement officers and prosecutors to understand money laundering operations and continuing criminal enterprises, and gain expertise in dismantling these organizations.

**Activities** Training for law enforcement and prosecutors involved in investigations of asset forfeiture and money laundering operations.

**Performance Measures** The number of meetings with law enforcement officials to share information on asset forfeiture and the number of law enforcement officers given financial investigation training.

### Program Accomplishments

The task force attorneys provide technical assistance as well as litigate or assist local prosecutors in their asset forfeiture litigation. The task force assisted multijurisdictional task forces on 26 cases during the past year. The data below represents arrests and forfeitures stemming from money laundering task force activity.

#### **ARRESTS/CLASS VIOLATOR CATEGORIES**

The following numbers reflect drug classifications of arrests by the Task Force:

<b>Classification</b>	<b>Arrests</b>
Class I	14
Class II	0
Class III	11
Other	14

## **TRAINING**

The task force created the Michigan Asset Forfeiture Association (MAFA). MAFA conducts quarterly meetings and training at various locations throughout the state. MAFA has a Board of Directors comprised of representatives from the Attorney General's Office, County Prosecutors' Office, Sheriffs' Association, Chiefs' Association, and the Michigan State Police. The Board along with the Task Force provides direction for MAFA.

## **FEDERAL AGENCY ASSISTS**

The Task Force worked in conjunction with federal agencies on a number of cases. The MLTF had the most contact with the Drug Enforcement Agency and the U.S. Attorney; however, the task force also received assistance from U.S. Customs, IRS, and FBI.

<b>Federal Agency</b>	<b>Assists</b>
Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA)	16
U.S. Attorney Offices	18
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	8
U.S. Customs	3
Internal Revenue Service (IRS)	3

## Prosecution

Number of Subgrants	2
Number of Sites	2
Byrne Funding Total	\$167,780
Local Match Total	\$143,277
Program Area Total	\$311,057

### Goals, Objectives, Activities, and Performance Measures

#### Goal #1

**Disruption of major drug and career criminal activity through effective prosecution and conviction of mid to upper level drug dealers, major conspirators, and repeat drug and career criminal offenders.**

#### Objective #1

Establish effective vertical prosecution to handle mid and upper level drug dealers and career criminal offenders from arrest to conviction. Use of multi-county grand juries in drug cases to convict major drug dealers and drug related violent crimes.

#### Activities

Establishment of a separate vertical prosecution unit to prosecute mid and upper level drug dealers, violent criminals, and career criminal offenders. Develop and implement multi-county grand juries.

#### Performance Measures

The number of defendants meeting the established criteria for drug offense prosecution. The number of cases prosecuted for mid and upper level drug dealers, major conspirators, and repeat drug and career criminal offenders. The number of cases resulting in conviction of mid and upper level drug dealers, major conspirators, and repeat drug and career criminal offenders. The number of defendants convicted of the most serious charge filed and the number of defendants convicted of all charges filed. The number of defendants sentenced to prison or jail.

#### Goal #2

**Shorten disposition time for drug offenses generated by enhanced drug prosecution.**



**Objective #2** Provide prosecutors dedicated to prosecuting mid and upper level drug cases.

**Activities** Establishment of a separate vertical prosecution unit to prosecute mid and upper level drug dealers, violent criminals, and career criminal offenders. Reduce time from arrangement to disposition and enhance prosecutor-based diversion programs.

**Performance Measures** The number of cases prosecuted for mid and upper level drug dealers, major conspirators, and repeat drug and career criminal offenders. The number of cases resulting in conviction of mid and upper level drug dealers, major conspirators, and repeat drug and career criminal offenders. The number of defendants convicted of most serious charge filed and the number of defendants convicted of all charges filed. The number of defendants sentenced to prison or jail.

**Goal #3** **To dismantle criminal enterprises through asset forfeiture.**

**Objective #3** Prosecution and conviction of mid and upper level dealers involved in criminal enterprises through investigations that target assets obtained through these enterprises.

**Activities** Assist multijurisdictional task forces, state and local law enforcement agencies in aggressively seizing assets directed at dismantling the drug dealers business.

**Performance Measures** The number of criminal enterprises identified, dismantled and prosecuted and the number of continuing criminal enterprises dismantled by seizure of assets. The number and amount of cash, negotiable instruments, securities, real property, conveyances, and other personal property obtained in forfeiture.

### Program Accomplishments

Nine multijurisdictional task forces have a total of 12 assistant county prosecutors assigned to their projects. The following represents activity from the nine multijurisdictional teams.

<b>Prosecution Activity</b>	<b>Drug Type</b>	
Request for Warrants	All	8,681
Cases Adjudicated	All	6,449
Conviction of all Charges	All	3,787
Conviction on Highest Charge	All	3,664

Four program measures have been tracked including requests for warrants, cases adjudicated, whether defendants were convicted on all charges, and whether the defendant was convicted on the highest charge. The prosecution teams requested 8,681 warrants, adjudicated 6,449 cases, and won convictions on all of the charges in 3,787 of the cases and on the highest charge in 3,664 cases.

## **Criminal Justice Records Improvement**

Number of Subgrants	7
Number of Sites	7
Byrne Funding Total	\$1,047,246
Local Match Total	\$349,083
Program Area Total	\$1,396,329

### Goals, Objectives, Activities, and Performance Measures

Goal #1	<b>Improve the accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of building criminal history records.</b>
Objective #1	Develop a totally paperless records processing environment for submission of records to a state repository.
Activities	Development of capabilities within local criminal justice agencies to properly process and prepare a standardized and complete packet of information with which to update the state repository. Update freestanding booking operations, which currently link automated booking information systems with live scan fingerprint devices, with the capability to electronically submit data and fingerprints to the State's criminal justice information center.
Performance Measures	Improvement in statewide accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of booking and charging information. Increased number of criminal cases processed. Improved processing time for criminal cases. Increased data system integration between criminal justice agencies.

## Program Accomplishments

The goal of criminal history records improvement efforts in Michigan is to develop a totally paperless processing environment for the submission of criminal history records to the state repository. This objective requires the development of capabilities within local criminal justice agencies to properly process and prepare a standardized and complete packet of information with which to update the central repository. It also requires the respective repository management agencies to develop related capabilities to receive and process such packets of criminal justice information. Both aspects of this exchange process (i.e., both automated Asending@ and automated Areceiving@) are equally important in the creation of a paperless records management system.

At this point, efforts in Michigan are focused on a single strategic effort: electronic submission of mandated criminal history records from criminal justice agencies in all targeted (larger) counties (i.e, Asending@ technology). The companion paperless processing capabilities at the state (i.e, Areceiving@ technology) have been successfully implemented with several pilot sites.

Currently, 40 counties have at least one agency with live scan equipment, and 18 counties have a local agency submitting electronic arrest information.

Table 1: Prioritization of AIRBS Implementation by County

<b>County</b>	<b>2000 UCR Index Arrests</b>	<b>Share of State Total UCR Index Arrests</b>	<b>Cumulative Share of Arrests</b>	<b>Live Scan Implementation Status</b>
Wayne	21,171	39.8%	39.8%	Submitting*
Oakland	5,323	10.0%	49.8%	Submitting
Macomb	3,099	5.8%	55.7%	Submitting
Kent	2,703	5.1%	60.7%	Submitting
Genesee	2,400	4.5%	65.3%	Wait for con
Kalamazoo	1,640	3.1%	68.3%	Submitting
Ingham	1,304	2.5%	70.8%	Submitting
Ottawa	1,163	2.2%	73.0%	Wait for con
Washtenaw	1,030	1.9%	74.9%	Submitting
Calhoun	837	1.6%	76.5%	Submitting
Berrien	801	1.5%	78.0%	Compl'g App
Grand Traverse	718	1.4%	79.3%	Wait for con
Saginaw	699	1.3%	80.7%	Submitting
Muskegon	582	1.1%	81.8%	Wait for con
St.Clair	544	1.0%	82.8%	Wait for con
Bay	461	0.9%	83.6%	Compl'g App
Jackson	454	0.9%	84.5%	Submitting
Marquette	428	0.8%	85.3%	No LS
VanBuren	364	0.7%	86.0%	Wait for con
Livingston	353	0.7%	86.6%	Submitting
Monroe	310	0.6%	87.2%	Submitting
Eaton	78	0.1%	87.4%	Submitting

<b>County</b>	<b>2000 UCR Index Arrests</b>	<b>Share of State Total UCR Index Arrests</b>	<b>Cumulative Share of Arrests</b>	<b>Live Scan Implementation Status</b>
St Joseph	345	0.6%	88.0%	No LS
Allegan	287	0.5%	88.6%	Wait for con
Branch	280	0.5%	89.1%	No LS
Newago	276	0.5%	89.6%	Compl'g App
Midland	269	0.5%	90.1%	Compl'g App
Wexford	266	0.5%	90.6%	Wait for con
Lenawee	249	0.5%	91.1%	No LS
Hillsdale	214	0.4%	91.5%	No LS
Ionia	205	0.4%	91.9%	Submitting
Isabella	204	0.4%	92.3%	Comms check
Montcalm	181	0.3%	92.6%	No LS
Barry	173	0.3%	92.9%	Comms check
Sanilac	129	0.2%	93.2%	Compl'g App
Otsego	112	0.2%	93.4%	Submitting
Cass	105	0.2%	93.6%	Wait for con
Chippewa	103	0.2%	93.8%	Wait for con
Clinton	94	0.2%	94.0%	Submitting
Ogemaw	86	0.2%	94.2%	No LS
Kalkaska	80	0.2%	94.4%	Submitting
Mason	70	0.1%	94.5%	Submitting
Missaukee	69	0.1%	94.6%	Wait for con
Menominee	65	0.1%	94.7%	No LS
Charlevoix	56	0.1%	94.8%	No LS
Crawford	55	0.1%	94.9%	Submitting
Clare	48	0.1%	95.0%	Submitting
Oceana	47	0.1%	95.2%	Wait for con
Lapeer	46	0.1%	95.3%	No LS

- Detroit and several communities in Wayne County are currently submitting, but there are still a few local PD/booking agencies that are in process to be connected.
- Code descriptions for “Live Scan Implementation Status” (from MSP data) column  
No LS: no Live Scan  
Compl'g App: completing application  
Wait for con: waiting for connection  
Comms Check: communications check
- Under “Complete Build” column, “yes” means that one or more booking agencies within the county are submitting data for criminal record histories.

The Office of Drug Control Policy has established a completion date to have 95% of all statewide arrests completely electronically submitted to the State’s Criminal History Records repository by November 15, 2002.